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Box 22. The only Real Estate Agency in Shenandoah County. (May 15-16-17)

L. TRIPLETT, JR., ATTORNEY AT LAW, Commissioner in Chancery, and Notary Public. Mt. Jackson, - - - VIRGINIA. May 21-24-25-26-27

JAMES C. BAKER, JR., - - - WITH **BARTON & BOYD,** Practicing law in partnership in Shenandoah and Page. The personal attention of each member of the firm will be given to each client. Office in Court House Yard, Woodstock, Va. Address: JAS. C. BAKER, JR., May 24-25-26-27

H. RIDDLEBERGER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Woodstock, - - - VIRGINIA. Will practice in the courts of Shenandoah and Page, the Circuit Court of the United States District and Circuit Courts at Harrisonburg. **OFFICE** in Grubill building on same door with Herald.

W. D. L. BORUM, - - - Successor to Danbridge & Borum, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Woodstock, Va. Will practice in Shenandoah and adjoining counties. **OFFICE** in Court House square. May 24-25-26-27

H. C. ALLEN, - - - F. W. WARRICK, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, WOODSTOCK, SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VA. May 15, '84-16

JOHN E. ROLLER, - - - W. W. LOGAN, ROLLER & LOGAN, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA. Office in Barber Building. Practice in all the courts of Shenandoah county, and the Court of Appeals at Staunton. Either member of the firm can be addressed as above. (May 15-16-17)

JAS. H. WILLIAMS, - - - WM. T. WILLIAMS, WILLIAMS & BROTHER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, WOODSTOCK, VA. Practice in the Courts of Shenandoah, Rockingham, Page, Frederick and Warren counties; also in the Court of Appeals of Virginia and in the U. S. District Court. Special attention given to the collection of claims. (May 15, '84-16)

A. G. WYNKOOP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND REAL ESTATE AGENT, WOODSTOCK, VA. Will practice in the Courts of Shenandoah and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the collection of claims and all legal business entrusted to his care. Will be in Mt. Jackson on Friday and Saturday afternoons from 2 o'clock to 5 o'clock, at Dr. L. H. Jordan's office. May 15, '84-16

ROBT. S. WALKER, - - - JNO. L. KELLER, WALKER & KELLER, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA. **OFFICE** on Court Street. One member of the firm will be in Mt. Jackson from 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon, until Saturday night of each week. Office over Irwin's Drug Store. May 7-14-15-16-17

D. R. A. MARTIN, - - - DENTIST, SREGEON DENTIST, Respectfully informs the public that he has resumed the practice of his profession orders left at the store of J. P. Favel, in Woodstock will receive prompt attention. May 15, '84-16

DR. B. F. MAPHIS & BRO., - - - Dentists. Offices: Woodstock and Staunton, Virginia. In Woodstock 1st and 3rd weeks of each month. In Staunton 2nd and 4th weeks. These in need of first-class Dentistry at moderate prices, will do well to call. Full sets of artificial teeth from \$7.00 to \$17.00, \$20.00 and \$30.00. Pure gold fillings from \$1.25 to \$10.00. Silver fillings from \$1.25 to \$3.00. Artificial teeth put up on solid gold, gold and celluloid combination, celluloid and rubber plates. Gold and porcelain riveting, clasp, etc. Special attention given to filling and preserving the natural teeth, and correcting the irregularities. All work warranted first class. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. May 15, '84-16

DR. H. H. IRWIN, - - - PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, WOODSTOCK, VA. Having permanently located in Woodstock, offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity. Dr. H. H. Irwin is a graduate of College of Physicians and Surgeons; late resident physician at Maryland General Hospital, Baltimore, and Physician Extraordinary to the Marine Hospital, New York. May 24-25-26-27

E. J. MILLER & CO., Importers and Jobbers of China, Glass & Queensware, No. 65 King street, ALEXANDRIA, - - - VIRGINIA. See also in original Packages a specialty. Nov. 20-24-17-18

FRANK HUME, - - - Grocer and Liquor Dealer, No. 454 Pennsylvania Avenue, WASHINGTON, D. C. All goods packed and delivered free of charge. (Sept. 30, '87-18)

FREE - - - 355 gold and silver watches, jewelry, etc., for sale. Write for circular. Address: J. P. Favel, Woodstock, Va. (May 15, '84-16)

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Shenandoah Herald.

WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1888.

NO. 33.

VOL. 68.

LETTERS.

Such a little thing—a letter, Yet so much it may contain, Written thoughts and mute expressions, Full of pleasure, fraught with pain.

When our hearts are sad at parting, Comes a gleam of comfort bright In the mutual promises given: "We will not forget to write."

Plans and doings of the absent, Scraps of news we like to hear, All remind us, even though distant, Kind remembrance keeps us near.

Yet sometimes a single letter Turns the sunshine into shade; Chills our hopes, clouds our prospects, Blights our joy and makes them fade.

Messengers of joy or sorrow, Life or death, success, despair, Bearers of affection's wishes, Greeting kind of loving prayer.

Prayer of greeting, were we present, Would be felt but half as true, We can write, because our letters—Not our faces—will be read.

Who has not some treasured letter, Fragments choice of others' lives; Relics, some of friends departed, Friends whose memory still survives?

Touched by neither time nor distance, Will their words unspoken last; Voiceless whispers of the present, Silent echoes of the past!

—Chambers' Journal.

MRS. HOLMES' HELP.

"No sir!" said Farmer Holmes, as he energetically knocked the ashes out of his pipe; "no sir! You may marry the girl if you choose, for I can't prevent that; but I repeat that if you do she nor you shall never find a home beneath my roof! That's all I've got to say!"

"But, father, once for all, what is your objection to Miss Weston?" "Ain't she a city girl, sir?"

"Granted. But is that a crime or a disgrace?" "Doesn't she wear her hair frizzled and crimped over her forehead like a two-year bull's tail and a waterfall, as you call it (seemingly), on top of her head, big enough to hold one of your mother's apple-dumplings?"

"Really, sir—" "Yes, really, sir, you can't deny it! What can a city-bred girl do but paw the piano and wriggle about in her finery and turn up her nose at everything good and useful? No, sir! Go and marry the girl, if you please; but she shall never come here to idle about and give herself airs and be waited upon like a princess. That's all I've got to say!" concluded the old gentleman, stamping vigorously out of the kitchen to look after things in the barnyard.

All this discourse—that is, of course, the matter of it, merely, softened and doubly refined—did Richard Holmes find himself compelled to repeat to Clara Weston, on his next weekly visit to the city.

He was a young country doctor who had but recently obtained his diploma in the city, where he had met with and become engaged to pretty Miss Weston.

He had nothing but talent to begin on; for his father, though rich, was parsimonious as regarded money. Yet, living at home on the farm, as his parents desired he should do, his expenses would be few and he might soon get into a good practice.

Clara did not look at all hurt or offended when told Mr. Holmes, Sr.'s idea of the capacities of city girls. On the contrary, she laughed and seemed quite amused.

"So your father thinks I must be a mere doll? Do you know, Richard, that papa calls me a famous little housekeeper! and that it was I who made the rolls and the cake we had for tea?"

"You! is it possible, darling?" exclaimed the delighted Richard. "And I would wager you anything you please that I could be of more 'use' to your mother than the most accomplished help she can hire in the country," continued the girl.

"Suppose we try that," suggested the lover, with a sudden bright idea.

So they talked it over, and agreed to a little plan that was to effect this desirable consummation; the first step to which was a private marriage, known but to Miss Weston's own family.

"Humph!" muttered Farmer Holmes, looking askance at the new help which his wife had engaged—"humph! she don't look fit for much, with such hands and such a waist."

"Fit? Why you haven't an idea of all she's done to-day?" answered Mrs. Holmes, enthusiastically—"She's swept the parlor carpet with a damp broom, dipped in something or other—a little alum in it, I believe—and made the colors come out as fresh and clean as when 'twas new. She's cleaned up the old gilt frames that I wanted re-gilded, until they shine like gold; and told me how I could make a better pudding with less eggs—that very pudding you praised at dinner—and now she's altering the pattern of my new dress." And, indeed, poor Mrs. Holmes felt as if a burden of daily care was removed from her shoulders; and she became quite grateful and attached to the pretty, cheerful, obliging girl. She only wished that she

had such a daughter, she added, sighing; and the wonder to her was that Richard should be so indifferent to Miranda since he appeared to have given up all thought of that city Miss Weston.

"Dick," said Squire Holmes, poking in the ashes with the end of his cane, "Dick, you don't go to see that girl, Miss Weston, now, eh?" "No, sir," said Dick demurely. "Glad of it. Thought you'd take a sensible view of the thing in time. Still, a young fellow like you ought to marry."

"I agree with you, sir," said the doctor.

"If you could find a suitable girl now," suggested the squire, cautiously; "a tidy, industrious, smart, good tempered, good looking?"

"Dear me, father!" interrupted Dick, in a tone of astonishment, "where on earth am I to find such a combination of perfections?"

"Why," said the old man, looking up sharply, "there's Miranda, for instance."

"Oh!" said the doctor, turning over the leaves of a big book. "Yes, sir; and a nicer girl could not be found this side of the ocean, sir."

"Look here, Richard," said he solemnly, "what is your objection to Miranda Parsons?"

"No objections to the young lady herself, sir," responded Richard, gravely.

"Then why don't you marry her?" said his father, bringing his cane emphatically down upon the floor.

"Because, sir," answered Richard, hesitatingly—"because, father, to tell the truth, I—I am already married."

"What?" roared the old man.

"Yes, sir; I've been married these two months," confessed Richard, penitently.

"You have! and you dare tell me so? Married to whom?" he roared again.

"To Miss Clara Weston, sir." This was too much. The old gentleman was speechless, and his wife, scarcely less agitated than himself, shrieked to Miranda for water.

A few gulps restored him to speech, and the first use he made of that faculty was to order his son to quit the house.

"I will sir," said the doctor calmly, "but not until you have seen my wife. She's in the next room dutifully waiting to be presented to you and my mother. Come here, Clara, my dear?"

"And Mrs. Holmes' help, blushing and a little frightened, advanced and stood by the doctor's side.

"This is my wife, my dear father and mother—Clara Weston, the city girl. I hope you will forgive the innocent plot, but I wished to prove to you that she could do something more than frizzle her hair, paw on pianos, and wriggle round in her finery."

The mother, her first astonishment subsiding, was easily reconciled to the state of things, and in her heart secretly approved the young couple's proceedings. Perhaps also, in his secret heart, her husband did the same, though he thought proper to grumble and growl for a day or two over his son's undutiful conduct in marrying without his consent, and imposing his wife upon him in his own house as somebody else. But still, considering that only good came of it—a good that, without the trick, would have been lost to them all—the old gentleman finally magnanimously made up his mind to forgiveness, and even consented to his happy wife's proposal of a big dinner in honor of their son and his pretty bride. —[New York World.

A Great Flood. AUGUSTA, GA., Sept. 10.—The Savannah river has flooded the city. Heavy rains have brought the river up to the highest register since 1840. The water rose rapidly and at 9 o'clock P. M., is still rising, having stopped the cotton factories in the western end of the city, and transforming the business and residence portion into islands. Broad street, four miles long, is in a flood boiling condition. Currents are running through cross streets from Broad to Green. Stores are flooded from one to two feet, but the merchants generally have moved their goods to shelves and counters. Many persons are sitting to-night at their doors watching the tawny tide. Wires are down in many directions, and not a single train will leave the city to-night. The belief is general that the highest point has been reached.

In the upper and outer edge of the city the suffering among families in the low-built houses will be considerable, but steps will soon be taken to relieve them. One man is reported dead from fright, and an old colored fishmonger was drowned to-day on Ellis street.—The buildings of the great national exposition, to open here next month are high, dry and undamaged, and work on them is uninterrupted.

A white baby child was found on the Peaks of Otter last week, tucked away in a basket in which was a nice supply of clothing and a \$5 bill.

WILL THE WORKERS BUY EXPERIENCE?

There are two kinds of boys: One has to learn by experience how it feels to get drunk, or to have a street fight, or to spend a night in the lock-up. He thinks too much of his own wisdom to learn from the experience of anybody else.—The other boy is glad to learn where and when he can. So there are two kinds of nations. One has to try miseries of free trade before deciding that it is not a good thing. All the experience of all other nations of the world, and all past experience of their own nation, is of no value to people of that sort.—They get knowledge by suffering, and in no other way.

If the workers of this country refuse to learn anything about a Democratic tariff except by personal experience, they certainly can have their own way. They have votes enough to do as they please. They can vote for Mr. Cleveland's free-trade policy, and see how it will work—but they cannot put themselves back where they were before they tried the experiment. The boy who has once slept in jail can never be quite the same boy again; he has bought his experience dearly. So the nation that once suffers its industries to be broken down, and the wages of its labor reduced, and its working people degraded by unrestrained competition with other countries, gets valuable information but pays a high price, and can never expect to see its industries attain again the vigor and confidence and harmony which they once enjoyed. Degraded conditions will be necessary to bring in degraded labor, and in a very few years even the methods and the machinery of labor will so alter that it can never be brought back to the old standard of wages, dignity or independence.

The nation of thirty years ago is the father of the nation of to-day, and the enterprising, self-assertive and fearless young Americans of to-day are a little apt to despise the experience of those old fogies, their fathers. Yet the American workers of 1840 and 1858 tried Democratic free-trade, just as far as the Democrats of those days dared to go with it, and their experience is not to be disregarded by men of sense. The horizontal or revenue tariffs of those days involved but trifling changes compared to those which the House Tariff bill would involve; they did not attempt free wool, for example, nor did they add several hundred articles to the free list at once, nor did they cut off at a blow 40 per cent of the existing duties on the products of great industries. Yet the disasters and the sufferings of those days were enough to make the entire nation of wage-earners turn with passionate anxiety to Harrison in 1840, and to Lincoln in 1860, for relief from the economic theories of slave-drivers.

It is the new generation of Americans insists upon buying its own experience it can have its own way. There are a great many thousand workers who have so long enjoyed prosperity that they cannot believe a mere change of law would make them paupers. But if half the manufacturing establishments of the country, having been called in to existence by the protective policy, should be closed by its overthrow; if half the manufacturing workers, 2,000,000 in number, should be turned out of employment, and forced to tramp like other to death in the struggle for bread, are the enthusiastic boys quite sure that they would suffer less than their fathers or grandfathers?

New York Irrevocably Lost. ITS ELECTORAL VOTE WILL CERTAINLY BE GIVEN TO HARRISON AND MORTON.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 8.—Murat Halstead of the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette was interviewed here to-day on the political situation. He said New York was certainly for Harrison and Morton, and that there would be an increase of from 500 to 1,000 votes in each of the Western counties of the State. He says the Democrats are raising big sums of money in an effort to carry the State, and are even calling on the national banks for funds.

He thinks the nomination of Hill for Governor will not be of any benefit to the Democrats, as the State is irrevocably lost to the Democrats on the national ticket. The great fight will be in Indiana, where the Democrats will spend a large amount of money.

"The indications are that the Republicans will carry every Northern State."

Death from Rough on Rats. WHEELING, W. VA., Sept. 10.—Mrs. Robert Varner, of Sisterdale, Tyler county, who took a large dose of Rough on Rats, Saturday night after attempting to administer some of the poison to her children, died at midnight last night in horrible agony.

Senator Beck is in bad health, and will be compelled to absent himself from Congress during the remainder of the session.

MAINE'S GRAND RECORD.

TWENTY THOUSAND MAJORITY FOR THE PARTY OF PROTECTION. PORTLAND, ME., Sept. 10.—Maine has gone Republican by one of the largest majorities the old State has ever given that party. The biennial election to-day was for a governor, four congressmen, 31 state senators, and 151 state representatives, as well as county officers in sixteen counties. The last legislature stood: Senators—Republicans, 27; Democrats, 4. Representatives—Republicans, 122; Democrats, 27; Prohibition, 1.

The Republican congressmen were all candidates for reelection and all but one district, the First, was considered Republican without question. In the First District a strong contest was made, Wm. Emery of Alfred, being the Democratic nominee against Thomas B. Reed, whom the Democrats hoped to defeat.

There were four candidates for governor in the field—Edwin C. Burleigh, of Bangor, late state treasurer (Republican); Wm. L. Putnam, of Portland, late fishery treaty commissioner (Democrat); Volney B. Cushing, of Bangor (Prohibitionist); and W. H. Simmons, of Rockland (Labor). The vote for each party in 1886 stood: Republican, 68,991; Democratic, 55,289; Prohibition, 3,568, and scattering 23. Comparisons are made with the vote of 1886, concluding with a comparison with the vote of 1881.

Androscoggin county elects the full Republican ticket. In Knox county the Republicans probably elect all county officers except register of probate. In Washington county the Republicans elect all their county officers by twelve hundred majorities, and seven out of ten representatives. In Lincoln county the entire Republican ticket is elected, and the Republicans elect four out of six representatives. The Republicans carry Somerset county by over 1,500 plurality, electing a Republican senator and seven of the eight representatives. There is a gain of 1,100 in plurality over 1886. Waldo county elects the entire Republican ticket by about 300 majority, except sheriff, and elects four Republican representatives out of seven. Larger Republican gains are reported in Hancock county, which will give an estimated majority of 1000, electing the full county ticket. The entire nine representative districts have elected Republicans. Returns thus far received from York county indicate a majority for the Republican county ticket of one thousand. Two years ago the majority was less than ten. Reed's majority in this county will be the largest he has ever received. The Republicans elect twelve out of fifteen representatives.

The Judge's Admonition. Judge Walton's sarcastic wit was never exemplified more forcibly than at a recent term of the S. J. Court at Auburn. A fellow who broke into a Lisbon street store and stole numerous articles was tried on an indictment for breaking and entering and larceny. By some inexplicable process of reasoning the jury arrived at the conclusion that the respondent was guilty of larceny, but not guilty of breaking and entering, and such was the verdict. "Gentlemen," said the judge, "the law obliges me to take notice of your verdict. The severest sentence which the statute permits me to impose on a person convicted of simple larceny is two years in the State prison. I will sentence this respondent for a shorter term. I will make it eighteen months." The friends of the prisoner on the jury, who thought that by bringing in a verdict of simple larceny they would get him off with thirty days in jail, were dumfounded. Similar to this case was a historical trial heard by Judge Walton in Oxford county. A man was charged with stealing two bags of corn, and the evidence demonstrated to an ordinary mind that he was guilty. The jury, however, brought in a verdict of not guilty. "Prisoner at the bar," said the judge, "the jury has decided that you are not guilty, and the Court orders that you be discharged, but the Court admonishes you not to steal any more corn."—Lexington (Me.) Journal.

This is a Cow. Small Girl in Hartford Times. A cow is an animal with four legs on the under side. The tail is longer than the legs, but it is not used to stand on. The cow kills flies with her tail. A cow has big ears that wriggles on hinges; so does her tail. The cow is bigger than the calf, but not so big as an elephant. She is made so small that she can go into the barn when nobody is looking. Some cows are black and some hock. A dog was hooked once. She tossed the dog that worried the cat that killed the rat. Black cows give white milk; so do other cows. Milkmen sell milk to buy their little girls dresses, which they put water in and chalk. Cows chew cud and each finds its own chew. That is all there is about cows.

WHAT IT PRESAGES.

The Republican majority in Vermont is settling at about 28,000, with a prospect of being rather more than less. This is the largest majority given in that State on governor since the war. To determine the full meaning of such a magnificent return it is necessary to refer to the majorities for governor in former presidential years. In 1872, when the Republicans swept the country for president, Vermont gave 25,333; in 1876, when the Democrats carried New York, Indiana and Connecticut, the result was forecast by the Vermont majority of only 23,735; in 1880 Vermont blazed the way to Garfield's election by a Republican majority in September of 26,909, and in 1884 it ran down again to 22,704 and the Democrats in November carried the doubtful States.

It is conceded that the real fight in the Green Mountain State in presidential years is made in the gubernatorial contest. The result has been an unerring index of the result in the country at large in November. It was confessed by Administration organs before the election that a Republican majority of 25,000 to 27,000 would mean that the Republican party was equipped with full enthusiasm and determination for the presidential struggle and that it would have an undeniable prestige in the contest. Vermont has not only won that prestige for the party and shown that every Republican is enlisted in earnest, but it has done more. It has shown that the Republican party in Vermont